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#### A Call for McKinley to Speak.

Before long, possibly, the happiness of the Boss Buckeye McKinleyite, the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, will be as perfect as the ideal which it would have all delegates believe to be the actual Major McKINLEY himself. The manner in which the chink is to be filled in our contemporary's bliss over the MCKINLEY boom shows where the chink is. We quote from this faithful friend and loyal Ohio organ:

"If a despatch to the Commercial Advertiser of Ne bearing date of Cincinnati, is correct, Governo McKiniay's friends think he is now strong enough to

"We hope the report is true."

The Commercial Gazette sees that "not an important Republican State, unless it be New Hampshire, since the Ohio Convention, has failed to pronounce against free silver. It pictures to itself the "enthusiasm which would be excited if the man who leads in the Presidential race," the Ohio man, McKIN-LEY, " were to say that under his interpretation of the Ohio platform, that platform means precisely what the platforms of New York, Massachusetts, Maine, and Rhode Island mean." The people having made this issue. McKINLEY must talk in agreement with them, and talk straight, in order to "show himself a great and worthy leader of the people."

We await the sensation so strongly desired by the Commercial Gazette with interest equal to its own impatience. When will the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY prove that the money plank of the Ohio Republicans means the same as these adopted by their brothers in New York, Massachusetts. Rhode Island, and Maine When will the wabbler cease to wabble, and the platform be at rest? When will the leader in the race for the nomination become also the leader of the people, with whom already, remember, are those very prominent statesmen, LEVI PARSONS MOR-TON of New York and THOMAS BRACKETT REED of Maine?

### England's Turn to Pay.

There is something amusing to onlookers in the goodly sum, said to be \$7,500,000, which President KRUEGER has demanded of the British South Africa Company, char tered by the British Government, as damages for JAMESON'S attack.

How much it really cost the Boer Repub lic to squelch that impudent foray is another matter. There can be little doubt. however, that the worthy President has left no item out of the reckoning, and perhaps he may have added a few millions, also, for exemplary damages in view of lac erated feelings, Laureate Austin's poem, and other aggravations of the offence. But much or greater, the bill is calmly presented, on the theory, apparently, that the injured party can fix the amount.

In this the Boer President has borrowed leaf from England's own tactics. When she had a complaint against Nicaragua for the Bluefields affair she did not ask a disinterested third party to fix the damages, but named a round sum herself, and then seized Corinto because it was not paid. When Sergeant BARNES was roughly handled by lans, she demanded a swingein sum, and probably would have got every penny of the monstrous amount had not

Uncle SAM intervened. But whether President KRUEGER, in b ing taught by England, and bettering the instruction, will get all he asks, is very doubtful. England is not a great stickler for precedents, unless they help her. She understands why a strong nation may fix her own terms of settlement with a weak one, but probably does not think the rule works both ways.

#### Did Congress Mean to Help Spain or to Help Cuba?

According to telegrams from Madrid, the Queen Regent and her Ministers are entirely satisfied with the attitude of our Federal Government toward Cuba. This is scarcely the result contemplated by the authors and supporters of the concurrent resolutions. They hoped by their earnest expression of sympathy to give some satis faction to the revolutionists, but they neve counted on the gratitude of Spain. It looks as if the Madrid politicians had got some queer notions in their heads. They must either imagine that Mr. CLEVELAND is a kind of Czar in whose person the whole Washington Government is concentrated. or else that the legislative declaration in favor of Cuba was a sham, never intended to be carried out by the Executive.

It is high time that both of these prepos terous notions were dispelled. Far from being clothed with autocratic authority, the President under our Constitution is the mere servant of the Federal legislature, providing the will of Congress be asserted in the proper way. Had the Cuban resolutions been joint, instead of concurrent, in respect of form, Mr. CLEVELAND must have approved or disapproved them within ten days, and, had he disapproved them, they could have been passed over his veto. In the latter event he would have disobeyed them at his peril, for such disobedience would constitute one of those high crimes and misdemeanors which would subject him to eviction from the White House. The resolutions being concurrent, he has a technical right, according to a usage of doubtful constitutionality, to treat them as if they had never been passed. But he has no moral right to do this, in view of the enormous majorities by which the resolutions were passed after a long and exhaustive debate He is morally guilty of usurpation when he treats these resolutions as if they were a precipitate and perfunctory expression of ephemeral opinion.

The gratification which Mr. CLEVELAND's course has excited in Madrid indicates that he has not contented himself with disregarding the wishes of Congress, but has deliberates undertaken to thwart them. Congress declared in the first place that the rights of belligerents ought to be forthwith assured to the Cuban revolutionists. Mr.

them such rights. Congress further declared that the influence of our Government should be used to induce Spain to give the Cubans such powers of self-government as they desired. If Mr. CLEVELAND has made end, they seem to have been confined to the suggestion that the Madrid Government shall conciliate the people of the United States and persuade them to withhold a recognition of belligerency by a promise that, if the robels will lay down their arms, they shall eventually acquire certain priv-Heges of self-government.

It was in just this way that the Cubar revolutionists and the people of the United States were gulled in 1878. No honest effort to keep the promise given at that time was made until 1894, when Schor Mauna formulated a plan of government for Cubs which would have given the inhabitants a considerable measure of autonomy. The concessions proposed by Sefior MAURA were much too liberal to suit the Spanish politicians, and, instead of them, the ABARZUZA scheme was substituted, and was adopted by the Cortes in the spring of last year, though it has not yet been made operative in Cuba. As we pointed out at the time, the privileges granted under the ABARZUZA plan were merely nominal, inasmuch as all of them could be suspended at the will of the Captain-General, who retained autocratic powers. That Spain should have waited seventeen years before pretending to keep the promise given by Marshal MAR-TINEZ CAMPOS, and then should have tried to evade it in such a flagrant way, was the cause of the present insurrection.

It is ridiculous to ask the revolutionists to lay down their arms in order to witness the application of a scheme, the enactment of which drove them to revolt. Neither can they be expected to accept the promise of more substantial concessions than were embodied in the scheme framed by Schor ABARZUZA, for they would have no guarantee that such a promise would be kept after they had stripped themselves of the means of self-protection. Largely through the influence of the GRANT and HAVES Administrations the Cubans were induced to trust Spain once; we have no right to ask them to trust her a second time.

We do not believe that a single Senator of Representative who voted for the concurrent resolutions intended to authorize the President to connive at an attempt on the part of Spain to deceive the revolutionists and bamboozle the people of the United States by a proposal of sham reforms. It was genuine independence which Congress wished the Cubans to achieve, and, as a first step toward it, the President was requested to give them the rights of belligerents. Since it is now evident that Mr. CLEVELAND means to do nothing of the kind until his hand is forced, the coercive process should be at once applied to him. It will be a crime against humanity if Congress adjourns without assuring to the Cubans the status of belligerency. All that is needed for such assurance is to take up and pass the MORGAN joint resolution. So far as the concurrent resolutions have had any effect at all, they have been helpful rather to Spain than to Cuba.

The Only Boom for Vice-President. From our esteemed contemporary, the American and Foreign Patent Review, a fournal published in Paterson in the interests of inventive industry, we derive this prophetic view of the proceedings of the St. Louis Convention:

"At last the day had arrived. REED had gained in strength, and there was a corresponding loss by Mc-KINLEY. Pennsylvania and New York, with other Eastern States, had made a bold stand for Monrox and Gold. Rumors of dark horses were many, and

many States had favorite sons that were hoping for the unexpected that is said always to happen. "Of one thing there was no doubt. One man's name for second place is on every tongue. His popul larity, his quiet, serene, and dignified bearing, his genial and warm disposition, his career, achievenents, ability, his whole personality, are discussed in every group, in the Convention hall, in the corridors of the hotels, and on the streets. He has no enemies all seem to be his friends, and he has a word, a smile and a hearty grasp of the hand for all whom he meets. Men marvel at his wonderful popularity.

the ticket his is the only name one hears.

"The contest is on, nomination after nomination is made. Oratory at the mention of the name of each favorite evokes enthusiastic plaudits, and as the same name is heard again and again for the accond place on the ticket, that charmed name, like a mystlo wand, adds and adds and adds to the repeated and accessive outbursts of exciting enthusiasm, until the vast assemblage seems a unit with one voice shouting that name. The excitement is intense. Every eye is strained, every neck bent forward, every ear alert. "There arises an orator. Breathless seems the great audience. He speaks first of the past glory of the party, then of its present and of its destiny. Unity is his watchword, party loyalty his gospel. sound money his platform; and, exclaims he, the can didate should be one for whom all would have regard.

esteem, admiration, and affection. Such a man is near the hearts of the people; one who seeks not, but is sought for by all. "The Convention is captivated by the eloquence of the orator, the clouds outside have broken, scattered and dispersed; and like a good omen a flood of sun

shine penetrates the hall and crowns, as with a halo the speaker, adding to the effect of the grand perora-tion in which he names for first, not second, pince. Gamer A. Hobart of New Jersey. "New Jersey is not too small to produce Presidents She has done it twice and may do it again."

If this were regarded as a definite announcement of the programme of Mr. GARRET A. HOBART'S New Jersey supporters, the news would be somewhat startling Politicians usually aim over the distant mark they want to hit, rather than under it. Candidates who have started in with a full-sized Presidential boom have more than once been well satisfied to come out with the nomination for Vice-President in their pockets. If there has ever been a case where an avowed candidate for Vice-President has worked secretly and successfully for the first place on the ticket, we do not recall it offhand. Besides, if this is to be the method of securing for New Jersey's present favorite son the Republican nomination for President over the heads of REED and MORTON and McKINLEY and ALLISON, who is the consummate orator that is to sway the Convention just at the moment when the sun bursts forth? An orator of almost superhuman perauasiveness is an indispensable factor in any such plan of campaign. The name of the person among the New Jersey Republicans capable of performing such a prodigy does not occur to us. Suppose he should stutter and break down in the presence of the vast assemblage Suppose the sun should go back on him and plungs behind a black cloud instead of bursting in a flood of sunlight into the Convention hall just at the moment when the orator's mouth was shaping itself to emit the magic name of Hobalt ?

We infer that the American and Foreign Patent Review's forecast of the result at St. Louis is nothing more than an indication of the kind sentiments with which Mr. GARRET A. HOBART's neighbors in Paterson regard his political aspirations. The progress of his boom for Vice-President is sufficiently remarkable in itself, without surveying it through a lens so convex as that which the imaginative editor

Review has applied in the article from which we have quoted. Mr. Hobart has many political friends in New Jersey, but at present he is better known in Paterson and in Trenton than in Bangor and San any mediative efforts toward this second | Diego. He has many of the personal qualities which contribute to the political success of an aspirant who gives his whole mind to the enterprise in hand; but these qualities are not yet so widely recognized outside of New Jersey that it would be a display of inexcusable ignorance if at St. Louis a delegate from Oregon or from Texas should get up to inquire " Who in thunder is GARRET A. HODART, anyway ?"

Mr. Honaur is a lawyer who studied his profession with SOCRATES TUTTLE of Paterson. He is a business man who has achieved success in various important fields of effort including the management of street rail ways. He has been Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly and President of the Senate. For sixteen years he has been Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and for several years the representative of New Jersey upon the Republican National Committee. He managed the campaign which put a Republican Governor into office in New Jersey last fall for the first time since Marcus L. Ward's election in 1865 His standing in the party is so good, and his strength with the local leaders is such, that without unseemly effort on his own part he has been able to set in motion the only healthy, full-grown Vice-Presidential boom now visible anywhere in the United States The test of his success was seen at Trenton. where Senator SEWELL and the party managers were able to restrain the Convention from committing the delegates to the for tunes of any candidate for President, a difficult job, cleverly managed.

We therefore now behold the somewhat remarkable spectacle of a great State enthusiastically backing a favorite son for Vice-President, and ready to take up with that candidate for President whose nomination promises most for GARRET A. HOBART for the second place on the ticket.

### A Family Affair.

"General" BOOTH's publication of his correspondence with his son Ballington makes an exposure which would have been avoided by any man of discretion, to say nothing of taste. The letters contain expressions of feeling, and relate to family differences that render their publication simply indecent.

They serve, however, the good purpose of showing very strikingly how purely a family affair of the Booths the Salvation Army BALLINGTON'S rebellion against his father's despotic rule is depicted by the old man as dreadful filial implety. People will ask, he tells his son substantially, in a letter of March 13, if you are showing proper obedience to a father who would not have put you where you are unless you had been his son. But after reading this letter they will ask also, we can assure the "General, if it is desirable that a purely family enterprise like this Salvation Army should be increased and strengthened in all parts of the earth, and more particularly here in BALLINGTON very sensibly objected to

methods and measures of "General" BOOTH as inapplicable to this country, and as opposed to its genius, and he put forward his suggestions in an entirely proper form and spirit. The old man brushed them aside by the exercise of his military authority, and treated their expression as a manifestation of gross insubordination. He wanted as his American "Commander" only a child who was unquestioning in his obedience and incapable of having a mind of his own. When the son showed that not even that awful military power could frighten him into changing his opinions. the old man sought to bring him to terms by appealing to his filial affection and obligation. You must obey me as a father, said the old man. If you rebel, people will say that you are a bad son, unnatural and detestable. Throughout all his correspondence that is the tone. There is no discussion by the "General" of the grounds of criticism presented by the American BOOTHS. His only inswer to their complaints is that they wer wicked in making any complaints.

That is not a sort of authority that is tolerable in this country when it is exercised by the head of a fanatical religious movement organized as a military association. We do not want here a Salvation Army run absolutely by a stubborn old Englishman who keeps its subordinate management in the hands of his own children, and will not retain even them in their places unless they render slavish obedience to him as a "Gen eral" and a father. The new delegation of the English BOOTHS, the BOOTH-TUCKERS, as they are called, must soon begin to find out that this is not the country for them. They are out of place here.

## The Washington Conference.

The conference called some time ago for the purpose of advocating a system of arbitration in disputes between Great Britain and the United States is to be held in

Washington to-day and to-morrow. The final public judgment on this affair will of course largely depend on the way it is carried out; but its utter lack of tact and timeliness has been evident from the first. It was called when our only urgent controversy with England was upon a subject that does not admit of arbitration. The ques tion of our right to enforce the Monroe doctrine on this continent is no more for the decision of an umpire than is the validity of the Constitution of the United States. It is part of our fundamental political system ; it is no more to be subjected to the judgment of an arbiter than the concerted de cision of the six leading nations of Europe as to the balance of power on that continent is to be readjudicated at American

dictation or request. Hence the essential mistake of the Wash ington conference is that of being held at a time when the chief existing controversy between England and the United States does not rermit of the solution it proposes. But, besides, our country's policy concerning that controversy is already fixed, the decision of the President and his Cabinet being austained by Congress in a way that allows no loyal citizen to treat it with anything but perfidious inscription. hearty and unqualified support.

There is still another element of untimliness in this conference. While there is no urgent dispute between England and the United States demanding or permitting the resort to arbitration, there exists one between England and Venezuela which is absolutely fitted for such a resort, if ever a controversy was or will be so fitted. To ignore or gloss over this fact, to try to lead public attention away from it toward some goal of arbitration for future disputes between our country and Great Britain, would

show a want of straightforward dealing. If the Washington conference is loval and patriotic, it will begin by giving its heart; adhesion to the policy of the Government in the Guiana boundary dispute and CLEVELAND has done nothing to secure for | of the American and Foreign Patent | in defending the Monroe doctrine. If it is

faithful to its own belief in arbitration, it will ask that England shall accept that system in dealing with Venezuela. If it is frank and sincere, it will denounce, at the same time, as a blow to the vital principle of arbitration, Lord Salissuny's attempt to limit it, in the current case, by securing to Great Britain beforehand an enormous

part of all that she asks. Having thoroughly and unmistakably put itself on record upon all these points, the Washington conference, should it then proceed to talk of future arbitration between England and the United States. might not do harm.

#### The President's Elder Brother.

The Rev. WILLIAM N. CLEVELAND of Chaumont has set an excellent example for his younger brother, now in the White House. In his farewell sermon to a congregation which paid him only \$600 a year and failed to appreciate his pulpit efforts, the Rev. Mr. CLEVELAND has displayed modesty, tolerance of adverse opinions, strong com mon sense, and a truly Christian spirit, The passages here subjoined give us a pleasant idea of the man:

"True, I have falled of a good impression in to many hearts, as the present situation indicares True, also, I have been esteemed by some, not accord ing to the high standpoint of our text, but by the rule of worldly partismahip and personal prejudice; yet in spire of all, I am complacent and thankful that ave been enabled to preach a positive gospel for so long to so many willing minds. "That so many have by this word been made other

than what they were, as they heartly acknowledged; that on this account, and not for any lower reason. I have made so many friends, who are friends in the truth; and that I have a good conscience before (soo, is enough for me. This ministry in this place gives me a soul-satisfying honor, such as no place in the

worldly glory could afford.

"As once, years ago, I remember my worthy
brother, the President of the United States, said to
me, 'After all, there is no calling like that of the ministry.' The poorest country pastors are among the men who hold the highest of all places. So let every an take account of us as ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of Gon."

This is genuine. There is no affected humility in the confession of partial failure There is no pompous self-gratulation in the assertion of partial success. There is nothing Pecksniffian in the reference to his ene mies and persecutors in the Chaumont con gregation. The mention of his brother, the President, as a witness to the supreme importance of the sacred profession, is dignified and self-respecting. The rhetorical style of the Rev. WILLIAM N. CLEVELAND is simple, direct, free from platitudes or self-conscious ness, with here and there manifestations of a nervous, earnest individuality, recalling the style of that interesting woman, Miss Rose ELIZABETH CLEVELAND, whose sudden disappearance, several years ago, from the field of active literary effort was a source of regret to ber admirers.

Both the moral qualities and the literary style exhibited in the farewell sermon of the Rev. WILLIAM N. CLEVELAND, lately of Chaumont, in Jefferson county, might be studied with advantage and imitated with profit by this estimable clergyman's younger and more worldly brother, if the latter is not yet too old to learn.

Suppose it should turn out that the Theosoohist dark horse is none other than the Hon, KOOT HOOMI of Thibet? Could Mr. CLAUDE WHIGHT hope to carry the esoteric section for old Koor, with his record? We think

That the bicycle vote is a power must be ad-nitted, and some of the aspirants to the Presidency night do worse than cultivate it. - Providency Journal.

The Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED has cultivated it successfully, although unintentionally. He mounted the bicycle because he wanted exercise, not votes. He shaved off his moustache in order to acquire a perfect equilibrium on the wheel, the rather straggling character of his moustache having given him a decided list to starboard.

Mr. BROMWELL of Ohio, in introducing into the House of Representatives a resolution suspending that part of the Wilson Tariff act which provides a bonded period for all whiskers put in bond from July 2, 1806, to July 1, 1898, and directing that the tax on distilled spirits be pald within a year from the time of the entry of them at a bonded warehouse, said that the long bonding period permitted by the Wilson act has caused a great overproduction enough in the country to satisfy the demand for the next five years.

It has been the general belief that the Witson act didn't produce anything except a deficit. It seems that this belief was unjust. The act has underproduced revenue, but it has overproduced whiskey.

The Eastern admirers of the Hon. NICK FRITZ of Nebraska will be glad to know of the triumph of his political hopes. He hopes to be elected a delegate to the Demoeratic National Convention; it may well be that before he reads these lines his hope will have been fulfilled. While not as yet the equal of his more renowned father, the Hon, SNICKEL FRITZ, the Hon, NICK FRITZ is well worthy to illuminate the heaven of fame. In the words of the Hon. Maner's Twats, such men are too rare in any community,

## PEFFER poses as a reformer. - Mobile Register

PEFFER is a reformer. He has great ideas very often and he keeps them very long. He is a tearer down and a builder up. He wants to tear down barbers and to build up parallel lines. of Government railroads North, South, East, and West, so that every Populist in good and regular standing can have a railroad line on each side of his house and a freight station in the barn. He wants to reform the currency se that money will be easy to make and everybody can have plenty of it. He is a reformer because he has done away with a collar or s necktie. Which he has discarded is no essential matter; the principle is the same. There are few wholesale and retail reformers who do a bigger business than the Hon. WILLIAM AL-FRED PEFFER; and he shows that he is a real reformer and no imitation by occasionally getting a relative on the Government salary list.

On the dark Iberian face of the Hon HENRY CLAY EVANS of Tennessee gathers s darker frown. Have his labors, his struggles the wrongs which he has suffered for the Republican party, been so soon for-gotten? According to the Nashville Bou-"a gorgeous yellow badge" is in circulation, a badge brilliant with silk and a picture of Col. BILL Moone, and bearing the legend: "For Vice-President of the United States, WILLIAM R. MOORE of Tennessee, Elec tion November, 1806," The Hon. HENRY CLAY Evans will be speechful with indignation when he sees that yellow badge, that face, and that

One of the most decorative, improving, and feeling plotures in the Chicago newspapers of last Sunday shows the process of removing the contents of the Chicago Post Office from the old building: and the most feeling, improving, and decorative part of all the landscape and the accessories is the part which shows how Post-master the Hon. Wash HESING was removed. He was strapped between two mail wagons, each one of which was filled with one of his precious whiskers on the side. The costly freight was lugged off in safety.

From Brooklyn Life.
Mr. Emancipus—There is one good thing. Nov romen can never become anglomaniacs. Mrs. Emancipus-Why not? Mr. Emacipus-You can't turn your bloomers up

## THE PENNSTLYANIA CONFERENCE.

It Was an Honorable Adjustment of Factional Disputes. PHILADELPHIA, April 21. There ought to be to mystery about the Harrisburg conference between Senator Quay, Gov. Hastings, and Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia on Friday night last. Gov. Hastings carnestly desires the nomination of Senator Quay for President, and as Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the St. Louis Convention the Governor is anx-

Fotes for Senator Quay.

To secure that result, or to come within two votes of it, the Governor saw that it was neceseary to remove some friction. The Harrisburg conference had that end in view. There were no bargains, no deals; none were necessary. I know that nothing would have pleased Senator Quay bargains, no deals; none were necessary. I know that nothing would have pleased Senator Quay better than an amicable and honorable adjustment of political differences with Mayor Warwick which would not invite the sacrifice of friends or principle, for the Senator has assured me of this. I know that Senator Quay felt that if this could be accomplished there would be peace in Pennsylvania, and that Senator Quay could then get out of constant duries and active participation in politics in a way satisfactory to himself; and the Philadelphia correspondent of THE SUN is proud to be able to say that he aided in bringing this good result about, because he believes that Quay is a mighty good fellow, and is deserving of promotion or homorable retirement, just as he cleats.

That much carnestly desired by Senator Quay, and made known in a most manly way, it was easy for Governor Hestings to reach the result attained on last Friday night, because Mayor Warwick is not only a reasonable man, but a liberal minded and comprehensive politician. I use the word politician in its broadest sense. Peace will now reign in the Hepublican ranks in Pennsylvania and the politics of the State will be directed for the present by Governor Hastlings, Mayor Warwick, and Senator Quay.

One thing only yet remains to make the new combine completely harmonious and victorious, and that will follow before the days grow shorter, because it is only right and proper and just that a wrong should be righted, no matter by whom committed.

JAPAN STUDIES OUR RAILWAYS. Her Agents Are Now on the Pacific Coast

Three Japanese railroad men arrived in Seattle week ago from their native land, on a tour round the world to see what they can learn that will be of use to them in advancing the science of railroading in Japan. They are General Traffic Manager Taro Adacki, Superintendent T. Hiracoa, and Chief Engineer S. Mimura, of the Nippon Tetaudo Kwaisha, the Imperial Japan Raliway Company. They are part of a Japan Raliway Company. They are part of a company of eighteen experts of various kinds who started together from Japan on an experience trip to the civilized countries of the earth. Four of the party were professors from the Imperial College at Tokio, another was C. Asahiti, the eilitor of the Tokio Nichi, the largest daily newspaper in Japan, and the others were specialists of several sorts. The party will travel together as far as possible, but of necessity will separate at times as the lines of research may happen to lie in different cities.

There are thirty-three railroad companies operating in Japan, and the three men are travelling in the interests of the transportation companies generally. They said the Japanese regarded the Americans as the most progressive people in engineering science and railroading, tiermany they study for military science, and England for trade and commerce. They exected to visit in turn the larger Pacific coast cities and look over the big transcontinental systems, leaving the United States by way of New York to pursue their studies in Europe.

Japan has 2,200 miles of railroad, they said, the Government operates 500 miles, with 200 locomotives, six being of American manufacture. Most of the engines used in Japan have hitherto been made in England. The railway which these gentlemen are associated with is the largest in Japan. It operates 600 miles of road, from Tokio to Aomeri, in the northeastern corner of the empire. There are about 100 statums on the line. The company runs about 120 trains a day, covering 11,000 train miles, and company of eighteen experts of various kinds road, from Tokio to Aomeri, in the northeastern corner of the empire. There are about 100 statuous on the line. The company runs about 120 trains a day, covering 11,000 train miles, and the average speed is twenty miles an hour. Six thousand men are employed by the commany. All three of the men speak English, of course, and, from all accounts of their doings in Seattle, they are hard workers and will accumulate a tast amount of miscellaneous information about railroads before they leave this country. When they will roach New York is not certain.

### What Fiddling Bob Thinks of His Chances.

From the Mempilia Commercial Appeal. When except. Taylor entered his room at the Peabody Hotel last night after the lecture he was asked by a reporter: "How much will you beat Evans for "Fully 30,000, and when I shall have finished this

little 'nip' I may make it 40,000," he repiled as he sipped a long toddy that was awaiting him. Yesterday was a regular ovation for the ex-Gov ernor. Ills room at the hotel was filled all day with callers, and among them were many of the best poli-ticians in the county. All of them wanted to know what he was going to do, and the rep'y was the same that it has been from the first, that if the people of T-nnessee wanted him to make the race he would do

The conversation turned into the conduct of the campaign. He said that he would most certainly call on Evans and offer to stump the State with him. The fight will be as not as the jolly entertainer can make

it for the Republicans.

60x, Taylor reiterated that he was and always had been for the free and unlimited coinage of sliver and gold at the ratio of 18 to I, without waiting for the action of any other nation on earth

## Peace, O Salvationists!

To the Epiton of The Sux-Sir: As you are a lover of fair play I venture to address you. of fair play I venture to address you.

My home is in a quiet street near the Salvation Army national headquarters. Just about the time that one is beginning to enjoy his Suntay afternoon map "teen." Boott's carriest workers, with tambourine and intellect of the property of the street and leave the place in quiet for the sleepy man?

The Salvey Han."

Amateur Tip to Prophet Ellas Duan. To THE EIGHTON OF THE BUS-Sig: I am willing to send you this weather prediction: The atmospheric onditions are favorable for the formation of a cyclone and this exclone will be felt at New York city and its vicinity with strong wind, rain, or snow, in this week. I am respectfully yours, Mantaya Faquesarro, Wenther Prophet. New York, April 27.

Endicott! To the Entron of The SUN-Sir: As a suitable candidate for the bemocratic party, allow me to suggest the name of Wi Ham C. Endicott of Salem, ex-Cabinet Minister, ex Judge, who belongs to a very ancient and honorable family. He would be a most available can-didate, and a favorite sor of the New England States. New York, April 21.

To the Editor of The Stx.—Sir: You ask why Chesa Expends ear with a knifer liceause his mouth is the discest per of thin; the runs no risk of cutting it with anything smaller than a shovel.

T. A. R.

To Ratues, the Great faundator. Oh, Buckwheat John, We thought you'd laid your hands upon What little rights To Sunday tights Were left us, and, by all the gods, For our lost toda, We did propose to slug You in the mug. But we were hasty, sir, And prone to err;

As is all humankind; And now We gladly how To you and to your bill: And as we till Our Sunday stomachs up From many a foaming cup.
We drink the health of fluck wheat John, And place the Bacchus wreath upon Your Canadalguan brow In other days, the Lord knows how We got a drink on Sundays; but Since you came, a little out Of bread and cheese. Or caviare or anchovies. Or turkey, chicken, ham or beef, Brings instant, happy, wet relief. o longer makes us wish to die

By your wise laws. The Sunday dry has been repealed, And everywhere we see revealed Hotels on every hand. Oners to the desert sand. Where thirsting caravans may step and get a drop. Or get a million, if they'll take A bite of cake. Or something—anything, in fact, To keep the law intack You've done It. John: you have indeed; Ko better bill than yours we need, And now, old kyo, we cheerfully give up

Because

And fill our cup. With good Old Buck wheat; by the gods. That is the stuff for tods; and Canandalgus has our thanks For Baines to fill our tanks

## CORNSTALE MILITIA.

Now a Maryland Patriot Gaarded Mis Property from Ratulus Redcoats.

From the Baltimore Sun. Snow Hill, Md., April 17,-During the exciting times of the American Revolution the Eastern Shore, while many were true patriots and thoroughly believed in and upheld the cause of American liberty, was yet a hotbed for Tories, who as firmly defended what they lieved to be the rights of the King. The region known as the Seaside, which extends along lous to cast Pennsylvania's entire sixty-four the western shore of Synepuzent Bay, was particularly well supplied with the adherents

gion known as the Seaside, which extends along the western shore of Synepuzent Bay, was particularly well supplied with the adherents of George III.

A great-grandfather of George W. Purnell, now a prominent member of the bar of this circuit, was a staunch defender of American independence and a commissioned officer in the militia, but owing to the depredations so frequently being committed along the seaside and about his own home, known as the Fairfield Farm, it became necessary for him to remain there to protect his property. The Tories about the country acted as pilots for the British soldiers, who frequently came in beats through the inlet at Chinectsague and up the Synepuzent Bay, the prosperous farms along the shore offering an excellent field for their raids. For the most part these farms were entirely unprotected, and the local Tories would guide the soldiers to those houses where they would probably get the most basty.

It is told of Mr. Purnell that early one morning, while locking over his farm and standing on a hill which commanded a view of the bay, he saw several bort londs of redeconts making their way toward his own shore. He went to his house and summoned a dozen negro men about him and armed them with long cornstalks. Mounting an old gray horse, he marched his battallon down bebind the hill, always keeping out of sught of the appraching British. As soon as he reached the foot of the hill on the Inland side he called a halt and zave orders to his men. He statloned him self just at the how of the hill, the proceeding British. As soon as he reached the foot of the hill on the Inland side he called a halt and zave orders to his men. He statloned him self just at the how of the hill, they marched with their cornstalk makets glistening in the sun. His twelve men male a fine showing, and the effect on the raiders was maxical. The distance maxified the number. They saw the army and or civitately retreated. The fame of the valorous old gentium has been handed down to the present generation.

### SWARMED ON THE HEN.

Surprised the Chicken.

From the Philadelphia Times. WOODBINE, Miss., April 13.-Uncle Isham was whitewashing at our place the other day when a swarm of bees in full wing chanced to pervade the atmosphere. Now, bees are much dearer to the heart of Uncle Isham than whitewashing, though whitewashing is his profession, so I was not surprised when the old man drapped his brush head and ears in the bucket, straightened his crooked back, and hobbled rap-idly up to the door. "Gimme de dinner bell, mistis," he said ex-

citedly.
"What is it?" I asked.
"What is it?" I asked. and I got the bell. I "Rees." he whispered, and I got the bell. I "What is it?" I asked.

"Bees," he whispered, and I got the bell. I knew the old man's weakness, Hesides, it is not uninteresting to see a swarm of bees hived—from a perfectly safe distance, understand. The bees showed some signs of making a raid on a honeysuckle vine that was in full bloom on my trellis, but the queen seemed dainty about making a landing. She buzzed and whirded and shifted with the swarm at her beels till the air was black with bees, but resolutely in the midst, with his bell ringing, stood Uncle Isham alone and unprotected, yet with his face to the foe. I couldn't tell whether the swarm was moving with the old man or he was moving with the swarm, the bees were so thick about him, but the group kept up a continual migration till at last the door of my little positry yard was reached. A heavily blossomed rosebush grew just beside the gate, and upon this at length the queen seemed to have made up her mind to light. She made a dive downward, the swarm following, when, just at the critical moment, a hen from the poultry yard, with a loud carkle, flew from her nest into the very midst of the swarm.

"Drat dat ole fool hen." I heard Uncle Isham.

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flew from her nest into the very midst of the swarm.

"Drat dat ole fool hen?" I heard Uncle Isham say, and I thought the game was ended.

What those bees and that hen really thought, it was impossible to state with accuracy, but they evidently seemed to think that some mutually reacting kind of a cyclone business had been let hose in their midst. For a moment or two there appeared to be just a conglomerate mixture of bees and hen in midal, and, by and by, when they came down, they were literally all there and all together. The queen, who had no doubt been knocked "perfectly silty," was comfortably established on the hen's back, while the whole swarm clung queen, who had no doubt been knocked "per-fectly silly," was comfortably established on the hen's back, while the whole swarm clung around her. The poor hen was bedecked from tip to beak, and could not move a feather. Uncle Islam, very much surprised at the turn of affairs, got a box and soon had the swarm safely hived, much to the poor hen's relief.

## Asleen on Their Beats.

From the Washington Star. Prom the Washington Star.

"Police officers frequently go to sleep while patrolling their beats," was the information volunteered by a well-known member of the police force, "especially during the couple of hours that precede daylight. They have no idea of hoodling, either, Only a short time ago I knew of an officer whose beat did not extend south of Pennsylvania avenue on Fourteenth street, who, while asleep, walked all the way down along that street to the Long Bridge, When he awake he was within ten feet of a locomotive coming across the bridge, and was locomotive coming across the bridge, and w so frightened that he did not find his way back for nearly an hour. I knew of another case, and neard the story from the officer himself, who wandered all the way along E street from Fifth street northeast to Judiciary square. He got all mixed up in the square, and actually had to ask some one where he was before he could find his way back to his heat. Of course, there are officers occasionally who settle down for a quiet snooze, but the cases I speak of are those who actually and without any intention or desire go asleep while they are walking about."

# asleep while they are walking about."

From the Washington Evening Star. From the Wushington Evening Star.

"Pardner," said Derringer Dan, "you'll excuse me, but I'll have to quit you. I ain't a-playin' no more poker this evenin."

"But you have a lot of chips yet," remarked the young man from the East,
"I know it. And I'm goin' to cash 'em in, too, You look like er tenderfoot, an' ye talk like one. But I've neard o'people 'hat get bunceed and bought gold bricks even ef they did read the newspapers, an' orter know better."

"I really don't quite follow you."

"I had four nine-spots a little while ago."
"Did you?"

"I had four nine-spots a little while ago."
"Did you?"
"Sartin'. An' ye didn't do a thing but say ye'd stay out. Then I had a flush an' ye said the same. I got four kings an' an ace, an ye laid down yer hand ex usnal."
"That was remarkable."
"Hemarkable' don't seem ter quite cover the ground fur me. Pardner, I don't say yer workin' one o' these here Reentgen ray outfits on me. All I say is thet I ain't a playing no more poker this evenin'."

From the Minneapolis Tribune.
DES MOINES, April 16.—The Iowa Monument Com mission to-day settled the vexed question regard ing the clothing to be placed on the figure of "lows." Three years ago it was decided that the nude sketch made by the artist was within bounds of propriety. A year later the action was reschided.

To day, after a discussion of two hours, the noclothing faction, headed by Mrs. Cora Word, won the day. "lowa" is seven feet high, in a sitting position, and represents the fruitfulness of the Senator James Harlan and Judge Trimble bitterly apposed the exposure, but were outvered. They said the people of lows would be shocked by such a list play and they feared the condemnation which they and would surely be visited upon them.

Mrs. Cora Weed, the lady member, thought it was all right and perfectly proper, and smiled at

#### Misunderstood From the Washington Evening Trues.

the idea of putting called around lows.

"Would you like to take a chance?" asked the timid, rosy-cheeked maiden of the stranger at the church fair. "Would IP' exclaimed the stranger radiantly, "Well, I should say I would, but — " his voice fell to a whisper and the cager light in his eyes died to a faraway, sad expression, "I am aiready marri-1."

### Her Human Burglar Alarm. From the Chicago Tribune. Agent—Can't I put a burgler alarm in your house?

Lady No, we don't need it. watch a the pince an closely that even a burglar

couldn't get in without being seen Mand's Presence of Mind.

## From the Indianapolis Journa

Minnte-Did you hear of Maud E tith's wonderful presence of mind? Mamie-Dear me, no. What was the occasion? "Why, when her wheel began to run away down hill she pulled back on the handle bars and screamed 'whoa' as loud as she could."

## Of Course.

"Buffles is always talking about his library. How "Oh, his library is in his head."

## DISCOVERIES IN LABRADOR.

The Northwest Part of the Supposed Peninsuin Is a Orent Island.

QUEBEC, April 18,-The existence of one of the greatest known deposits of iron ore and the fact that the larger portion of the supposed Labrador peninsula is in reality an island, are among the latest discoveries of Mr. A. P. Low of the Dominion Geological Survey. The Government has kept back the details of his lates explorations until placing them officially beore Parliament this week in the summary report of the Geological Survey Department These explorations were made in June, July, August, and September, 1895, in that part of central Labrador in which the rivers Peribonca. Outarde, Maniconagan, and the Big River of Hudson Bay take their rise. The journey was a perilous one, and in one of the rapids of the Maniconagan one of Mr. Low's cancemen was drowned, and neither the cance

por the body of the Indian was seen again. The Maniconagan Hiver was ascended for 200 miles from its mouth, to Lake Monchale agan. Thence it was found impossible for a long distance to follow the stream, on account of its rapid character and the high, rocky which preclude portaging. For over

long distance to follow the stream, on account of its rapid character and the high, rocky banks, which preclude portaging. For over six miles the river descends between almost vertical walls in a continuous heavy rapid.

The first portage of a mile and a half has a rise of over 600 feet.

The expedition discovered that the main stream of the Manicomagan is the southerly discoarage of Summit Lake, which lies almost on the fill degree of north latitude. Its northern discharge, which is of about the same volume, enters into the first of a number of long narrow lakes that are linally drained lote Lake Caniaps.ow, and as result the Kotsoak or Ungave River, that discharges into Ungave River, that discharges into Ungave Bay, and that together with the Manicomagaa and its connecting waters cuts off the whole northwestern part of Labrador and the northeast terribers, and forms it into an island containing upward of 140,000 square miles.

In the centre watershed, where the Manicomagan, the Caniapsow, the Ontarde, the Peribonca, and the Big River take their sources, the hills rise above the tree line, and the country is a barren waste. In the Manicomagan River valley, on the other hand, below Lake Monchalagan, many large trees of white spruce are found, which would make excellent timber. Lake Monchalagan many large trees of white spruce are found, which would make excellent timber. Lake Monchalagan is over forty miles long, and is remarkable for its great depth of water, some soundings of 650 feet have been taken in it, making it at least 200 feet deeper than any previously known lake in Labrador.

Helow this lake the Manicomagan River flows in a deep, ancient valiey from a quarter of a stratified sands, gravel, and clay. Toward its mouth the river is broken by a number of falls and chutes, where the channel narrows greatly and the large volume of water pours in a swiriling mass downward between perpendicular rocky banks. Mr. Low reports, however, that none of its actions compare with those of the Kokasak and Hamilton riv

toward developing it un-

provincial Government is expected at once to

send mining experts to report out little can be done toward

-The sardine canning season in eastern Maine pened last Wednesday. It is naively related that out few sardines will be put up until the late spring, as the herring are not running well yet. just big enough for brook trout. But perhaps the ame matters little, for the fish are toothsome un der any name.

-California farmers in a dozen countles have beobacco growing. A story of some highly success ful and remunerative experiments made by a farmer in Santa Clara county was printed several works ago, and since then the State Board of Trade has seed from farmers all over the State. They will be supplied with seed, and it is thought tobacco dus ry.

-Two Mormon missionaries, who are musicians and play as well as preach, returned to San Francisco last week from Samoa, where they have been laboring during the last eighteen months and, they say, with remarkable success. They have estabtished a church at Apia and allege that the Samoans are easy converts. One of the missionaries plays a guitar and a harmonica at the same time, and the other alternates with a flute and a fiddle Their manner of work was to attract and interest the natives by their playing, and then endeavor to

convert them by their preaching.

—Having been very successful in ridling the orpests by pitting one destructive insect against another, California is now trying the same principle In her rivers. Some of the rivers are almost alive with carp, which are a serious nulsauce because Fish Commissioners have procured a large num ber of black bass, of both the small-mouthed and large mouthed varieties, and turned them loose in the carp-infested rivers, Bass are voracious coders and game fighters, and it is expected they will de-stroy great numbers of the carp fry and eventually clean out the carp. The bass are, of course, very desirable game fish to have in the rivers, while the

carp are not. -A full Major in a gospel army which is conducting a campaign in San Francisco was drummed out of the ranks publicly one night last week for the serious offence of trying to steal the army. The stated charge was "conduc; unbecoming a soldier of the cross." The army is an unincorporated organization of considerable size, maintaining several barracks and forts in San Francisco. The Major in question had the instincts of a dictator, and pained the General of the army by his insubordination and ambition. Finally the Major was found out in a plot to have the army incorporated, with himself and four men of his clique as in corporators. The General and his chief of staff were to be frozen out. Then the General decided that for his own safety, as well as for the good of

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

On June 21 the seventy-fifth anniversary of Pope Lea's first communion will be celebrated in all the churches of Rome. Founded by Cardinal Wiseman and Daniel O'Com-

nell in 1836, the Dublin Review is about to calebrate its sixtleth anniversary. Paula Szalit, a nine year-old Polish sirl, is Vien-na's latest musical pro-ligy. She can play works by all the great masters and also improvi-

Princess Isobelle of Orleans Is said to be engaged to the Count of Turin, younger crother of the Duke fields. From her walst up she is nude, her hands of Aosta, who married the Princess's sister last support her breasts, symbolizing nourishment. At Calcutta University 2,743 students are matric

> any shape.
> Two thirds of the stray unmuzzled dogs impounded in London so far have been fox terriers. been removed from our milist," says the Istily Telegraph, "without causing any approcrable disains-

> In advertising for candidates for scholarships in a technical college, the Kent County Council re-cently announced that "in the event of sufficient qualified candillates of either sex not coming for-ward, qualified cardidates of the other sex may be

> selected in their place." Russia produced 1,299,000 tons of pig fron, 850, see tons of iron in other forms, and 1,095,960 tons of steel in 1894, being over an eighth more total production than the year before. The the crease in imported from and steel was 260,000 tons, nearly all of it being used in private enterprises, a sign of the rapid development of Russian

> A new method of generating electricity directly from east has been devised by Dr. Alfred Cohen of from each has succeeded in dissolving carbon in herlin, who has succeeded in dissolving carbon in a galvanic cell, in precipitating again on a kathods and in forming a lead peroxide carbon couple with an electrometive force of 1.03 rolts. This is the first time that carbon has to all appearance been obtained in the louie state.

A seam an on H. M. S. Edinburgh recently had a remarkable escape. He was at work on a ladder Portuguents harbor, atsaming ten knots an hour, when the ballier broke and he was thrown into the water directly under the keet. Re came up again to the wake of the ship, two ship's lengths attern undert, baving escaped the section of the vessel. and contact with the propellers.